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SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA NO. 37

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MILITARY (ARMY)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
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ACTION ASSIGNED TO: Gilbert	ACTION TAKEN: Noted	
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL: Bigg cs/cgb	DATE OF ACTION: 9/29	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R: File

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EXTERNAL - POLITICAL [illegible]

1. BERLIN CRISIS. Throughout the week, the Soviet press juxtaposed increasing indications that negotiations are about to develop, and daily reports of actions in the military build-up by both sides. NATO maneuvers and troop increases were reported along with the Soviet call-up of the class of 1942 (see "Military" below), statements on the USSR's rocket and nuclear-warfare capabilities, and ominous military analyses by top Soviet military figures.

The Western notes of September 8 on Allied air access had not been reported in the Soviet press as of September 15. On September 13, however, Pravda published a TASS account of an article by French "peace-fighter" Abbe BOULE, referring to the notes and quoting the section on "upside-down" character of the Soviet lexicon. The military newspaper Red Star (September 9) published a feature article which spelled out in detail the points presented in the Soviet note of September 2. Subsequently, Leninskoye Znamya (September 13) published a lengthy analysis of the legal aspects of the Berlin crisis by a leading Soviet international lawyer, G. I. TUNKIN, whose main point was that the legal basis for Allied rights in Berlin, including specifically those regarding air access, have expired due to the liquidation of the occupation in both East and West Germany.

Alleged misbehavior by Allied forces stationed on the Berlin sector borders was highlighted in Soviet propaganda in order to contrast "peaceful and orderly" East Berlin with West Berlin, where a "dangerous war psychosis" is said to be dominating Western officials.

Some idea of the effect all this had produced upon foreigners living in Moscow was provided by the currency at week's end of a rumor, circulating among resident foreign correspondents, that MAO Tse-tung had arrived secretly and was conferring in the Kremlin with KHRUSHCHEV. No responsible observer was prepared to take this rumor seriously, but it is characteristic of the atmosphere now prevailing in Moscow that it persisted and was the subject of only half-jocular discussion on the cocktail party circuit. (END OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

(BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL)

2. NEHRU VISIT. The Soviet-Indian communique published on September 11 following the visit of Indian Prime Minister NEHRU to Moscow was exploited by the Soviets to reiterate standard Soviet positions on a wide range of international issues, including Germany and Berlin, the arms race, nuclear testing, and colonialism. In contrast, the communique reflected only briefly and pallidly Nehru's views on the need for peaceful settlement of the Berlin crisis and his indirect criticism of nuclear testing. It reiterated his view regarding the de-facto existence of two German states.

Nehru ended his state visit to the Soviet Union with a visit to Tashkent, leaving there for Delhi on September 11.

Comment: Nehru's policy of counterbalancing the threat to India from Communist China with Indo-Soviet friendship perhaps explains his acquiescence in a communique which was decidedly favorable to the Soviets. (END CONFIDENTIAL)

(BEGIN UNCLASSIFIED)

3. SOVIET NUCLEAR TESTING. On September 9, Khrushchev issued a statement rejecting the proposal advanced by President KENNEDY and Prime Minister MACMILLAN that the three governments immediately reach an agreement banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere. The Soviet statement, which was published the next day, included a statement noting that the Soviet Government had resumed test explosions. Similar references were made in Cyrus SULZBERGER's articles on his September 5 interview with Khrushchev, which were published in the Soviet press on September 9 and 10. Nevertheless, no straight forward announcement has yet (September 15) been made by the Soviet Government to the people of the country that it has conducted tests since August 31. (END UNCLASSIFIED)

(BEGIN OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

4. REACTION TO De GAULLE'S SEPTEMBER 5 PRESS CONFERENCE. In a delayed reaction to de Gaulle's strong statement on Berlin, Izvestiya (September 11) published an unusually sharp critique in the form of an "Observer" article. The article criticized de Gaulle's call for a hard and unyielding Western policy and declared in an outraged tone that he apparently expects the USSR to resolve the crisis by abandoning its policy of securing peace in Europe. Izvestiya charged de Gaulle has become the best friend of Bonn's revanchists, and now even refuses to reiterate his support of the Oder-Neisse border.

5. IRAN. Attacks on Iran continue in the Soviet press. On September 6, a Pravda commentary sharply criticized the "ruling clique of Iran, headed by the Shah" for failure to draw the proper lessons from the publication of the CENTO documents allegedly exposing the aggressive schemes of the organization. An article carried in the organ of the Ministry of Defense, Red Star, on September 13 charged that the Iranian Army was under the control of the United States and that this dependent status could lead to serious consequences for the people of Iran. Invariably, the articles recommend that Iran adopt a posture of neutrality, which would mean its withdrawal from CENTO and the abrogation of its bilateral defense arrangements with the United States.

6. BRAZIL. The Soviet press reported the assumption of the presidency by GOULART as a "victory" of the Brazilian people over the "forces of reaction." The subsequent resignation of the Brazilian military cabinet-members was reported as further evidence of this victory. The first meeting of the new cabinet and press statements by Goulart and new Foreign Minister DANTAS on foreign policy were presented by the Soviet press in such a way as to suggest strongly that the Goulart government would follow through on QUADROS' announced intention to establish full diplomatic relations with the USSR.

7. VISITORS. In addition to Indian Prime Minister Nehru, the following visitors were in the USSR during the reporting period:

(1) Cuban President DORTICOS arrived in Moscow at the head of a delegation which also included Foreign Minister Raul ROA. Cuban CP leader Blas ROCA, who has been in Moscow since September 1, was also listed in the Soviet press as a member of the delegation.

(2) The Moroccan Minister of Islamic Affairs, who arrived on September 6 was received by Soviet President Brezhnev on September 9.

(3) Close on the heels of Nehru's departure, Indian CP Secretary-General GHOSH arrived in Moscow and was received by SUSLOV September 13.

(4) A Japanese CP delegation headed by CP Presidium member Josio SIGA was reported as present in Moscow by the Soviet press on September 12.

The press (September 14) also reported that Belgian Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Paul-Henri SPAAK has accepted an invitation by Khrushchev to visit him in Moscow on September 19. (These reports did not note that M. Spaak is the former Secretary-General of the "aggressive NATO military bloc".)

INTERNAL - POLITICAL

8. REPUBLIC PARTY CONGRESSES. The first of fourteen Republic Congresses, that of the Azerbaidzhanian SSR, was concluded on September 9. The Congress unanimously approved the draft Party Statute and the draft Party Program without amendment. It also elected a new CC and Central Auditing Commission. The most striking feature of the new Auditing Commission was the introduction of numerous former CC members and candidate-members into it. This appears to be a further measure to bolster Party control mechanisms, analagous to similar moves at the All-Union level (Weeka No. 30, July 28). As expected, one-half, or well over the minimum number of CC members proposed for "renewal" by the new Party Statute, were dropped from the rolls (the draft Program proposes "renewing" one-third of Republic CCs at each election). The CC apparat was re-shuffled somewhat, but the Party Secretariat and Bureau showed nearly complete stability. Thus, "renewal" took place only among the rank-and-file CC members, and not among CC officers.

9. MALINOVSKIY INDICATES CONCERN OVER ARMY ORGANIZATION IN CONNECTION WITH WAR. On September 14, Pravda published an article by Minister of Defense Marshal R. Ya. MALINOVSKIY, which contained a very tough analysis of what was necessary to survive a "future world war", which he promised would be a "strenuous, terrible and exceptionally desperate war" if the "imperialists should unleash it." He strongly endorsed "one-man-management" in military units, a principle that is given only one line in the draft Party Program. Malinovskiy also revived the concept that a future war would have a "sharp class character."

10. SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR ESPECIALLY DANGEROUS CRIMES LIKELY TO CONTINUE. Two Supreme-Court plenums held in the space of a week suggest that the recent trend de-liberalizing the Soviet legal system will continue. Both the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Courts (Pravda, September 14 and 8) discussed measures by which lower courts could more fully fulfill their roles in the

ARTICLE IV

The nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall be permitted within the territories of the other High Contracting Party to explore for and to exploit mineral resources, in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations, upon the same terms as nationals, corporations and associations of any third country.

ARTICLE V

UNCLASSIFIED

implementation of the laws of May 5 and July 1. Those laws imposed the death penalty for several offenses and generally stiffened punishments against crimes (some of them, economic crimes) which were considered especially dangerous to the state. As if to underscore that these laws are not to be taken lightly, another death sentence (the fifteenth within ten weeks) was pronounced during the week (Izvestiya, September 12, 1961). The condemned man (with six others whose fate is not known) stole $28,000 worth of cloth. His offense was not punishable by death when the crime was committed in June, 1960.

11. THE EXTENDED DAY SCHOOL GETS A BOOST. A. SHUSTOV, Chief of Public Education in Moscow, has suggested amending the Party Program to make extended day schools a permanent feature of the Soviet educational system (Pravda, September 13, 1961).

COMMENT: Since the regime has never had sufficient school-room space and teachers to implement fully the internat (or boarding-school) system on the scale it would like, the school with the "extended day" was introduced as a stop-gap. At an extended day school, at the end of the day's formal instruction, the student stays on for a few hours of extra-curricular activity. (END OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

(BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL)

MILITARY (ARMY)

12. [redacted]

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For the Ambassador:

R. T. Davies
First Secretary of Embassy

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